BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1841.** **New Series No. 41.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are:

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All Orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 2 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine First Class Ship "LANCASTER," J. JEFFERSON, Commander, 756 Tons Register, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, having only two cabins disengaged will sail on the 7th Instant.

For terms apply on board, or at the office of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, Meadow street.

Bombay, 3rd April 1841.

NOTICE.

"The East India Advocate."

IT is proposed to establish a Bi-weekly Journal, under the designation of the "East India Advocate," to appear on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday respectively. Each issue will consist of two large Demy Sheets, to contain 32 columns of closely printed matter, at a Subscription of Two Rupees monthly, or Twenty Rupees annually, if paid in advance. The first number will appear on Wednesday, the 14th of April next, and which, as a specimen, the Proprietors, trust will be found a better recommendation than any pledges they can now offer on its behalf.

Intending Subscribers are respectfully requested to signify their wishes to the address of the Editor of the "East India Advocate," to the care of Messrs. G. SIDLOO CHETTY AND Co. Armenian Street.

Madras, 27th March 1841.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Quarter Master of H. M. 2nd or Queens Royal Regiment, will receive sealed Tenders post paid, for Bills at 30 days sight, to the amount of 810£. or thereabouts, on JOHN LAWRIE Esquire, Army Agent, No. 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, the Tenders to be delivered at Deesa, on or before the 20th proximo.

Camp Deesa, 24th March 1841.

TYABJEE BHOYMEAH, begs most respectfully to inform the public in general, of the Presidency and Outstations, that he has received a large Invoice of Silk Millinery by the latest arrival, which is exposed for sale at his shop consisting of the following:—

Richly flowered and plain coloured Satin Dresses, Plain and flowered Grosdenaple, Sarsenet of all colours, Corded Silk of all Colours, Real best Velvet of Colours, Grosdenaple of Coloured flowers, Helm Brooches, Armure Valwa Ottoman Silk, Gros de Afrique, Handsome real French Schallies, Ladies' Embroidered Crape Dresses, French Muslin, richly worked Pelorines, Ladies' newest fashion Silk and many other kinds of Dresses, Ladies' Velvet Cloaks, Ladies' Gauze Square Shawls, Satin Scarfs, Bonnet Caps, and a very handsome Assortment of sundries—Toys, Dolls, Kid and Silk Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen, Garters, Ladies' Neckerchiefs of Silk, Satin and Gauze, and a good Assortment of Ribbons, &c. &c.

5th April 1841.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME Shigram, with Plate Glass Window and Patent Spring Cushions, by Messrs. T. KESTERTON AND Co. of London, Price Rupees 1,500 lowest.

A handsome light Cabriolet, Cane body by do. do. Rupees 850 lowest.

Apply to WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 5th April 1841.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are now preparing for their Annual Stock of Beers, Regimental Messes and Individuals are particularly requested to intimate immediately what quantity and what Maker they will require for Consumption the ensuing Season.

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 5th April 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the, undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale).....			per Hhd.	Rs. 300
Ditto (Brown).....			do.	„ 250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....			per dozen	„ 15
Ditto (Golden)	do.	do.	do.	„ 10
Ditto (Pale)	do.	do.	do.	„ 18
Madeira	do.	do.	do.	„ 18
Port in 6 doz. Cases			do.	„ 14
Claret in 3 doz.	do.	do.	do.	„ 20
Hermitage (Red and White)			do.	„ 18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....			do	„ 18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.			do.	„ 25
Rudesheim (1834)	do.	do.	do.	„ 30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	do.	„ 36
Orinto	do.	do.	do.	„ 15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office:

Respondentia Bonds, each.....	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles.....	„ 1
Policies of Insurance.....	„ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	„ 8
Bills of Lading.....	„ 8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„ 8

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d March 1841.

At a general court martial, held in Fort William, on Saturday the 20th day of February 1841, Major Edward James Smith, of the corps of engineers, Superintending Engineer of the central provinces, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"1st. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as a staff officer, in fraudulently withholding and concealing from the Military Board, the report of a special committee held on the 11th June 1838, on one of the standing bridges in the fortress of Allahabad, which it was his bounden duty to have transmitted to the Military Board.

"2d. For gross and scandalous neglect of duty, as Superintending Engineer, central provinces, in merely patching up the work, which the above special committee recommended to be renewed.

"3d. For conduct highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely and slanderously stating to Lieutenant Sharp, of the corps of engineers, with the intention of injuring my professional character, that I had cut down the wood on the the Ganges bund at Allahabad, without his authority.

"4th. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in falsely and slanderously asserting to the Military Board, or its individual Members, or officiating Secretary, for their information, with the intent of injuring my professional character, and getting me removed from the 6th division public works, that I had done all in my power to hinder and obstruct him in the execution of his duty, or words to that import.

"5th. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely asserting, with a view to my professional injury and pecuniary loss, in his letter, No. 1049, dated 1st January 1840, that the loss which I declared that I had sustained by the misconduct of Mr. Conductor Kirwan, in my letter, No. 203, dated 30th November 1839, was included in the rates of my bill for the erection of the buildings for the use of the Oude auxiliary force at Sultanpore.

"6th. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in causing me to be furnished with a certain false document styled 'a memorandum of advances,' (to which his initials were affixed) with the view of compelling or inducing me to receive it, and give credit to him for the amount of St. Rs. 11,765 9 11¾, and of thereby defrauding Government of the same by my agency.

(Signed) "C. J. C. DAVIDSON,
Major of Engineers.

"*Fort William,*
11th September 1840."

Finding.—"The court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that Major Edward James Smith, of the corps of engineers, is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and does most fully and most honorably acquit him of all and every part thereof. The court is further of opinion, that the charges are groundless, vexatious and malicious."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
Commander in Chief, East Indies.
22d March, 1841.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief most fully concurs in the justice of this very honorable acquittal, and of the censure passed upon the prosecutor.

The vast range of assertion which Major Davidson was suffered to introduce into his reply on new subjects, on a paper refused as inadmissible, upon matter not closely connected with the charges, should have been checked, or at any rate expunged by the court; but as the whole reply is upon record, and gave the prosecutor a great advantage in having the liberty of making free and unanswered comments on the prisoner's conduct, His Excellency thinks it proper to avow that, in his view of the case, Major Smith's acquittal has been greatly enhanced by the unwarrantable efforts made by Major Davidson, at the last moment, to support his ill-advised prosecution.

Major Smith has been released from arrest.

The general court martial, of which Colonel Walker is President, is dissolved, and the Members will return to their respective duties.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

P. CRAIGIE, *Major,*
Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 31st.—Cadet John J. Laurie, from England.
do. do. Robert Laurie, from England.
do. do. Alex. P. Barker, from Do.
April 2d. Lieut. Barrow, 19th Regt., from Farwell.
do. 3d. Major Deedes, H. M. 17th Regt. from Madras.
do. do. Capt. Merriton, 21 E. Lt. I., from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. E. Beane, 22d Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.

April 2d.—Surgeon J. J. Cunningham, M. Staff to Ahmedabad.
do. do. Doctor F. Ainsworth, D. J. G. H. M. H., to Mahabulishwar.
do. 3d. Asst. Surgeon Kane, Staff to Scinde.
do. do. Lt. Col. T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Capt. A. Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I., to Kurrachie.
do. do. Ensign Pelly, 8th Regt, to do.

Law and Police.

SUPREME COURT,—MARCH 23.

SECOND TERM OF 1841.

Tobalram Bhuchet v. Juggobindram and others.
Mr. Turton and *Mr. Morton* for the plaintiff.

The case came on *exparte* against one of the defendants, and the other pleaded the General Issue, but did not appear at the trial.

The action was to recover Rs. 5124, being the balance of an account between the parties, which was admitted by the defendant who had pleaded, but he proposed that the plaintiff should take execution against each of the defendants for half the amount.

Verdict for the plaintiff Rs. 5124.

Benjamin Peach Singer v. Joakim Hayward Stocqueler.

Mr. Turton and *Mr. Morton* for the plaintiff.
Mr. Clarke and *Mr. Hume* for the defendant.

This was an action for a libel published in the *Englishman* newspaper on the 4th August 1840. Plea, the *General Issue*. Damages laid at Rs. 10,000. The libel was as follows:—

'A case of swindling has lately been brought to our knowledge; and as we believe the party chiefly concerned is continuing his malpractices, we make public the particulars to set the charitably disposed upon their guard.

'A. Mr. S——t, lately died, leaving a young widow and child. A. Mr. S——r, lately holding a revenue situation under the government, but dismissed from it for bribery, has been carrying about a paper, setting forth the demise, &c. of the above party, for the purpose of raising for the widow a subscription from the charitably inclined—several parties gave 50 rupees each, and paid the money. It now comes out that the poor widow never authorized a subscription—never knew of such a subscription, and what is worse, has never received a farthing of the money, which the charitably disposed friend has appropriated to his own purposes. It appears further that the widow's acquaintance with this person is altogether casual, arising from the fact of her husband having been carried to his house ill, while in that part of the country where Mr. S. was employed.'

Mr. Turton in opening the case admitted that Mr. Singer had been suspended from his office but said he was reinstated in February last. It had been agreed between Mr. S. and a friend or two that a subscription should be got up for the benefit of a widow, Mrs. Scott, and her child, but that out of delicacy to her the matter should be kept secret until the money was collected, when she could be consulted whether she would receive it or not. This libel not only injured the plaintiffs character, but also ruined the benevolent project in view. He would read a paragraph which he supposed would be offered in mitigation of damages. It appeared in the *Englishman* of a few days later date and referred to a notice that appeared in the *Hurkaru* to the effect that the plaintiff had called there denying the truth of what the *Englishman* had published. The paragraph in question was as follows.

'It escaped our notice, that Mr. S——r, whom we mentioned the other day as engaged in the charitable office of collecting monies for a widow without her knowledge and consent, has been calling at the *Hurkaru* office, denying the truth of our statement, and intimating his intention of prosecuting us for libel. We are very sorry that Mr. S——r, has not called upon us. We shall be extremely happy to learn from himself that the statement made to us is unfounded, for we have no other object in view than the promulgation of truth, and honestly relied on the correctness of our information. An action for libel may be a pleasant piece of revenge, though an expensive one, but we can assure Mr. S——r that it does not at all times serve the purpose of a successful refutation.

The learned Counsel commented upon the above with the view of showing that it was rather an aggravation of the original statement, and then observed—It is due to the defendant to say that he has offered to apologize and pay the costs, but he has not consented, as the plaintiff required him to do, to give up the name of the writer of the libel complained of; he must therefore stand in the shoes of the writer and pay the fullest penalty the Court would award against him.

It was admitted that the defendant was Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman* when the libel charged appeared.

Mr. Clarke observed, that Mr. Turton ought to have read the whole of the correspondence relating to the overtures for a settlement of the action,—whereupon.

Mr. Turton read the letters *seriatim*. It is unnecessary to publish them at length; they were offers on the part of Mr. Downing, Mr. Stocqueler's Attorney, to Messrs. Bedger and Smalley, the professional gentlemen on the other side, to apologize and pay all costs, but explaining the 7 or 8 months having elapsed, it was impossible to find the original manuscript, and that Mr. S. was advised it would not be safe for him to raise suspicions against any party, against whom there might not be legal proof.

Three witnesses were called to prove that they understood by the initials used in the paragraph, the plaintiff and Mr. Scott; one of them was a clerk in the same office with the plaintiff and knew it on that account, and to another the paragraph was pointed out by Mr. Singer himself. Witnesses had put their names down to Subscription list but had not payed anything.

Robert Adair McNaghten. I write in the *Englishman*. Mr. Stocqueler is the Editor. I believe he receives Rs. 1000 a month. I understood so generally but I know nothing about the pecuniary arragements of the paper.

Another witness was called who said he had seen the paragraph and understood who it referred to; he too had subscribed Rs. 5 to Mrs. Scott through Mr. Singer, and on cross examination it appeared that the money was returned to him by Mr. S. last month.

This was plaintiff's case.

Mr. Clarke for the defence said that he did not appear to justify the libel, on the contrary now, as before, the defendant was ready to express his belief that the statement was untrue and his regret that he had given publicity to it. But more had been required with which he did not comply, because he could not do an impossibility. He was required to give up the manuscript of an article that had appeared 7 or 8 months ago; it was not the practice in a news-paper office to preserve manuscripts after publication except in extraordinary cases; or he was required to give up the names of the writer; but he might not know it and though he might suspect the party who sent it, was he to expose himself to the consequences of another action, possibly of an indictment, by mentioning a party upon suspicion alone. Although, said the learned counsel, I repeat nothing is further from my wish than to be supposed to justify any portion of this libel. I may say a good deal on this point, viz., that the plaintiff does not come into Court exactly with clean hands. I take this from the words of his own declaration; they admit broadly that he had been suspended and was under suspicion when this article appeared on a charge of bribery and corruption. He was suspenned in November 1839 and till February 1841 was he restored. (Read from *Starkie's Law of Libel* to show how far general rumours of character might be admissible under the *General Issue*.) It appeared that the plaintiff went to the *Hurkaru* Office to complain and to contradict the statement that had been made; why did he not go to the *Englishman*, and let the contradiction appear in the same pages as the injury of which he complained! but no, aware as he must have been that the readers of the two Journals are to a great extent different, the libel he complains of in the one he publishes in the other. No statement of any kind was made to the *Englishman*, no request that the injury done might be remedied. Not only was it not done at the time, but no notice was taken until 8 months after, until, too, after he had been restored to his appointment, or appointed another district, and neither in this nor in any other way did he show that what was written, merely as a caution to a public among whom the attempts at imposition are of daily and hourly occurrence, had done him the slightest injury. The defendant had recently gone through the Insolvent Court, and was not in a situation to pay heavy damages, nor was there any thing in the case to call for them.

Ryan. C. J. (after consulting some considerable time with the other Judges) said—This is an action for a libel, to which is pleaded the *General Issue*. The question for us is not the truth of the libel, for no justification has been put on the record. We have simply to decide—firstly, whether the statement complained of was published by the defendant; secondly, whether it is a libel, and of this we can entertain no doubt; and thirdly what are proper damages to award.

(The learned Judge then read the Libel). It is not attempted to justify the *gravamen* of the charge. A more atrocious charge could hardly be made than that a party had, on the plea of charity, on the pretence of ministering to the distress of others, extracted money from the pockets of the public and applied it to his own purposes:—it is a scandalous and infamous libel. I come then to the question of damages, and here various arguments have been advanced in mitigation. The first point, rather irregularly introduced, but it was done by the plaintiff's Counsel, was that Mr. Stocqueler had offered to apologise and pay the costs of the proceedings. (The learned Judge here read the correspondence on the subject.) There was no question that Mr. Stocqueler had offered to apologise and pay the costs, but plaintiff as a condition required the name of the writer; Defendant says he cannot produce the original paper and declines to give up the name of the writer lest his suspicion might possibly point at the wrong person and to expose him to further consequences. Is it any answer to an atrocious libel that an editor does not preserve the evidence of the author It is not, and he must take all the consequences, and be precisely in his situation. In this, then, there is no ground for mitigation.

Another ground is that S——r and S——t are used. It is perfectly posible that to many these initials and dashes might have been perfectly unintelligible. I might not know to whom they pointed, nor might any one of us present, but it is in evidence that they were very well understood by those among whom the plaintiff moved, and it wrs in his own circle that this libel was calculated to injure him.

Another ground is the paragraph that subsequently appeared in the *Englishman*, (Reads it) What right has an Editor of a newspaper to publish a libel and then call the party before him to explain us untruth! this paragraph is a direct insinuation that though the plaintiff may use strong languages and threaten as action for libel, such action is no refutation of the charge. *It is* the way of refuting it for it enabled the party to justify if he can; the defendant has not justified and the plaintiff's reputation is unsullied.

Aother ground is that the libel was published on the 4th Augt. and that no action was brought until the 25th Feb. I think there was great reason why the plaintiff should have waited. He was under suspension from his Officer: he was restored last month, and then he came here for redress without a blemish on his character.

Another ground is that he has not suffered in the estimation of Government; in this perhaps there may be some reason for mitigation, but we do not know whether in fact this libel was even known to Government at all.

The last ground is the situation of the defendant himself; that he has only Rs. 1000 per month and has lately taken the benefit of the Act. It does not appear whether he has received his final discharge or not, and if not his creditors may in one shape or another have a claim upon a portion of it, but with this we have nothing to do; if there had been absence of proof of any property we should not be called upon to give damages at Rs. 3000.

Mr. Turton.—My Lord I think we must be satisfied with Rs. 2000 that being all we have laid our damages at.

Ryan C. J.—No. the damages are laid at Rs. 10,000.

Verdict for plaintiff damages Rs. 3000.—*Englishman, March*, 24.

POLICE OFFICE,—MARCH 23, 1841.

(*Before the Chief Magistrate.*)

PROCEEDINGS TOUCHING THE DEATH OF THE LATE MRS. KIRKPATRICK.

It was stated yesterday, that active enquiry was on foot by the Police authorities in regard to the death of Mrs. Kirkpatrick. For a more accurate understanding of the actual merits of the case, the following examination, as taken before the Chief Magistrate, is subjoined.

Thomas Fenwick sworn.—I do not belong to any profession. I went out in a buggy on the evening of Monday last the 15th instant, with Mrs. and Miss Kirkpatrick. We went an airing. We drove down Park Street, and at the eastern end of the street, the shafts of the buggy caught against a man's *clothes*. He struck me on the chin with a stick. There were eight or ten of them standing together, and I took them for drunkards, for they would not move out of the way. I whipped the horse and drove off. A little above the Gowkhana, as I believe, Mrs.

Kirkpatrick turned round to look back, and instantly fell senseless on the buggy seat. I am not certain that she was struck by any one behind the buggy ; but I suspect she was so struck. Mr. Kirkpatrick was at home when we went out. I took Mrs. Kirkpatrick to my father's at Dhurrumtollah, next door to the Union Chapel on the east. It was about nine o'clock at night, which was very dark.

Charles Augustus Fenwick sworn.—I am Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* newspaper. Mrs. Kirkpatrick lately deceased was my neice, and she resided in her husband's house in Wood Street. My son Thomas, a lad of about twenty year's of age, had gone to drive her out for an airing on Monday night last—between eight and nine o'clock. They appear to have been molested on the road. When I came home from the Theatre about eleven that night, I found her in bed in my house, evidently not in her proper mind. Dr. Vos and Dr. Pears were then in my house attending to her. She died on Thursday last at ½ past six in the evening. I was told that her scull was seriously injured. There was a wound in her forehead which was very severe.

Amelia Kirkpatrick, sworn.—I am daughter to the late Mrs. Kirkpatrick. I went out with my mother and young Mr. Feuwick, my cousin, on the evening of the 15th instant, about 9 o'clock. My mother received a blow when in the buggy. She was seated in the middle, my cousin was driving seated on the right hand side, and I was on the left. The buggy had run up against a crowd of people at the end of Park Street. They cried out to catch the buggy, but my cousin drove on quickly. The horse galloped. I did not see my mother receive any blow nor did I see her turn round her head. But I saw a person in front of the horse, with a *lattee* or stick which he lifted as if to strike the horse, but he moved back as if he was afraid. He was on the left of the buggy. I heard no cry from the syce. I do not remember how long it was after I saw the man with the stick, that my mother fell back on the buggy seat. My mother and I were sitting more forward. I can form no opinion of where the blow might have come from. The only words my mother used about the wounds was that she was afraid she would get blind. There was a cry to seize the buggy all the way from Park Street to Dhurrumtollah. I fancied that the people who had raised the cry kept on crying and were joined by others. I do not remember seeing people come out from any thannah or other place to seize the buggy.

Gousee:—I am syce of the buggy-horse in question. On Monday night last about 9 o'clock, Mr. Fenwick and two ladies went out in the buggy. When we got to the burying ground the buggy shaft struck against a man, who called out "*Do you strike against a Company's round watch*, in the manner." Mr. Fenwick then drove the buggy quickly northwards on the Circular Road. At *Baker Sing's Thanah*, near the *Gowkangh*, the lady began to cry. The chowkedars had cried "seize, seize," and *they and the burkundazes had followed the buggy all the way.* I did not see the lady struck. I had at that time got on the after part of the buggy. I received a blow on the loins. I think one man of the party we first met had followed all the way. The night having been dark, I could not again recognize him. They all had sticks. *Before the lady began to cry three burkundazes came out of Bukersing's Thanah, apparently for the purpose of stopping the buggy*, but they could not. I should not recognize them, it was so dark. The lady began to cry shortly after I was struck.

J. Gregory Vos.—I am Assistant Marine Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. On Monday at 10 o'clock at night I was called to see Mrs. Kirkpatrick, at Mr. Fenwick's house in Dhurrumtollah. I found her in bed bleeding from a wound she had received on her forehead between the eyes. The lower portion of the frontal bone was fractured, and also the bridge of the nose, with extensive contusion of the left eye. There were several small pieces of bone in the wound, and on examination deep into the wound, I found that a small portion of the brain protruded. She continued lingering till Thursday evening, having occasional lucid intervals, when she died.

For her examination is likely to be taken, and we are happy to understand that the burkandazes, on whom the strongest suspicion rests, even from their own admissions, will be dismissed from the service, to serve as examples.—*Hurkaru, March 24.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Received in March 1841.

Lady Carnac.	50	The Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop.	50
Mrs. L. X. DeGa.	15	L. R. Reid, Esq.	50
W. Howard, Esq.	30	Geo. Giberne Esq.	50
Captain J. Hagart.	20	A few friends by	
Dr. T. Robson.	25	R. T. Webb, Esq.	50
For N. P. Asylum.	25	A Friend.	20
H. Atkinson, Esq.	15	A. B. Boswell Esq.	10
W. Roberts, Esq.	12	Geo. Noton. Esq.	15
	192		245

Total Rs. 437

The Society is particularly indebted to the Superintendent of Police, the Polce Magistrtes, the Directors of the Bombay Education Society, and to Dr. Morehead of the European General Hospital, for the periodical donation of Old Clothes, Blankets, &c. made to the Society for the use of its Out Pensioners, and the inmates of its Dhurmsala—Several contributions of old wearing apparel from the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, Captain Stanton, and a Friend, are likewise thankfully acknowledged ; the whole of which have been very acceptable to the poor incumbents of the Society, and the community is respectfully solicited to emulate the example.

The Monthly meetings are held at the Dhurmsala of the Society, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the *first* Friday in the month.

All are earnestly invited to inspect the Dhurmsala, situated at the East end of the Bellasis road, and to see for themselves the amount of wretchedness and misery which the supporters of the institution have enabled the Committee of this charity to relieve by their liberal and humane aid.

C. D. GILDER,
Secretary D. B. Society.

Bombay, 31st March, 1841.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register,

SATURDAY APRIL 3RD 1841.

The Enterprize Steamer from Calcutta, with Treasure for Government arrived on the 31st Ultimo.

Business has been nearly suspended during the week, the European Houses being chiefly engaged in completing their despatches for the Overland Mail.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The Purchases have been limited, but the Market has worn a firmer appearance, and prices are about a Rupee per Candy above the closing rates last week.

OPIUM.—Some business has been done daily, but prices are declining, particularly since the fall in the Calcutta Market after the receipt there of the advices per H. M. Ship Larne, became known here. The Nominal Prices to-day are Rs. 695 at Rs. 705 per Chest. The Stock is as follows.

Balance of last year's importation. Chests	6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 30th instant	16,189½
	22,856½
Exported from the same period	14,716½
Remaining.... Chests	8140

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Very few sales have been made this week, and the arrivals on the 1st and 2nd Instant, are likely to have a prejudical effect, coming as they do upon a Market previously depressed by heavy supplies.

METALS.—We have some arrivals but the Market is firm except for English Iron. The only sales of magnitude reported are 20 Tons Tile Copper at Rs. 58 and 55 Tons Sheet and Sheathing at Rs. 60 per Cwt.

BEER.—A small quantity has been sold at Rs. 80 per Cask.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Of 4 per Cent Paper a sale has been effected at Rs. 95½.

GOVT. BILLS ON BENGAL.—The Sale of 5 Lacs on Bengal on the 30th Ultimo, realized on the average Rs. 98 1 anna per Rs. 100.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The closing rates by the last Mail were 2*s* | 0*d* at 2*s* | 0½*d* for Bills at 6 months sight ; Longer dated Bills in no demand.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—A Cargo to Liverpool has been nearly completed at £ 4. 15. and £ 4. 17. 6. per Ton, and £. per 5 has been paid for small parcels.

TO CHINA.—Nominal. Nothing doing.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July ; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 2d, Barque William Gillies, Thomas Clark, Master, from Liverpool 2d November. *Passengers.*—Dr. and Mrs. Miller and Servant.

Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Comg., from Mangalore. *Passengers.*—Major G. Deedes, one Sergeant and Family.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
BRIG.	Auckland.
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Taptee.	Sesostris.
Royal Tiger.	Hugh Lindsay.
Palinurus.	Medusa.
Tigris.	Enterprize.
CUTTER.	Zenobia.
Margaret.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	Countess of London.
Charles Grant.	Charles Dumergue.
Rossamea.	Olive Branch.
Champion.	Wave.
Earl of Balcarras.	Lancaster.
Reliance.	Carnatic.
British Merchant.	William Gillies.
Hope.	
Chieftain.	COUNTRY.
	Dawlut Savoy.
Canderbux.	Jehangier.
Pittamber Savoy.	Wild Irish Girl.
Caroline.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Colonel Newal.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Essavie.	Shaw Allum.
Maria.	John.
Ruby.	Futhel Barry.
Fanny.	Brigand.
Hydroose.	Victoria.
Alexander Robertson	Kusrovie.
Ruparell.	Dadaloy.
Hamoody.	Coringa Packet.
Caroline.	Solomon Shaw.
Sophia.	Memnon.
Lady Grant.	John William Dare.
Rutler.	
Corsair.	PORTUGUESE.
Drongan.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Roopaulay.	Brig Simplicia.
Yatch Prince Regent.	Brig Neve Vigente.
Asia.	
FRENCH.	
LaAdele.	
Brig LeDeux.	
ARAB.	
Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Shawen Shaw.	

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Deesa, on the 27th March, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel D. Cunninghame, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In the Fort, on the 3rd April, Richard King, the infant, Son of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, aged 9 Months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I shall feel much obligation if you or any of your correspondent's would be so good as to inform me, if a man be born on the 29th of February, which coming only once in 4 years, then how can this man's birth day be reckoned yearly, by making solve the above question you will much oblige.

Sir,
Yours very truly,
YELLUPPA.
Lascare.

Poona, 1st April 1841.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I redeem my promise of furnishing you with a plan for a Mechanic's Institution to be established at this place.

In my last I gave you a few details, and the general working of the Calcutta Institution, but as many of its arrangements could not be acted upon here, and as in my opinion and that of many of the members, there are many material objections, and I think faults, some of which I shall presently point out, in the management of that very useful institution. I think it better in laying down a prospectus for the establishment of one at this place to begin *ab initio*. The first thing then to be done is to set on foot a subscription, since there are many who though they may not be induced to enrol themselves as Members of the projected institute, may be very willing to aid the cause of science with their purse. Two or three thousand rupees would be sufficient as a beginning, and would furnish the rooms and procure some of the less expensive apparatus. It may be safely assumed that such of our scientific men here who would consent to lecture would make use of their own apparatus, a plan which I believe is generally preferred by experimentalists, as they are more accustomed to their own instruments and can use them with greater efficiency. The annual subscription to the Calcutta Mechanic's Institution is five rupees, but here I do not think that any thing less than twelve rupees per annum would meet expences. One rupee a month is surely little enough in return for the many advantages we should enjoy, and the many pleasantly and profitably spent hours we may confidently expect. The reading room and Library must owe its success to donations from Members and friends to the institution, I mean in the first outset, after which a per centage of the funds might be set apart for the purchase of books. Lectures might be confined to two per month and their subjects should be of as much practical utility as possible, being mainly on the question of the objects of the institution. I recollect much ridicule very deservedly attached itself to a lecture on ichthyology, or the nature and classification of *fishes* delivered in the Calcutta Mechanic's Institution by Doctor McCleland. The Doctor is a clever man and showed himself well acquainted with his subject, but the idea of acquainting the members of a *Mechanic's* institution with the precise number of bones in the head or the tail of a fish was certainly somewhat novel, and as I have said excited considerable ridicule. I mention this circumstance merely to recommend that a similar vagary should by all means be avoided here.

The Mechanics School, attached to the institution is certainly one of its most useful features. Its welfare and proper management should be a primary consideration with members, and this is one of the points in which I know great difference of opinion prevails in Calcutta, some contending for one system and some for another. While some repeat that mathematics alone should form the study of the pupils, others say that to this, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, might advantageously be added, and with this party I certainly agree. The pupils should be required to furnish their own book and writing materials and if each pupil were charged one rupee, the aggregate sum would I dare say be quite sufficient as a remuneration to the individual who might be charged with their instruction. It strikes me however that students who are themselves not members, or are not the sons of members should be required to pay two rupees per mensem which would only be an act of fairness to members who would otherwise have to pay twice as much as non-subscribers. I have now Mr. Editor executed a task which I imposed on myself, and though I am aware that my plan is far from faultless, I would still say act upon it for the present. We can easily change it for a better, or make such alterations as experience may point out as being necessary, I leave the matter now in the hands of the public.

Your's obediently,
A MEMBER OF THE CALCUTTA MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC *regrets that she cannot have the pleasure of receiving visitors at Parell on Tuesday mornings.*

R. BROWN, *P. S.*

3rd April 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 5, 1841.

ARRIVED April 2, H. C. Steam Vessel *Zenobia*, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Commanding from Mangalore 30th March.—*Passengers*: Major G. Deedes, H. M. 17th Regt., one Serjeant and Family, ; Ship *William Gillies*, T. Clark, Master, from Liverpool 2nd November—*Passengers* : Dr. and Mrs. Miller, and Servant : April 4, Ship *Acasta*, J. Kyle, Master, from Manilla 28th Jan. and Singapore 11th Feb. —The *Good Success*, was to sail 10 days after the *Acasta* from Manila. Spoke the Ship *Urania* on the 13th March off Mount Dilly from Bombay to Liverpool.

AN Inquest was held on Thursday last on the Body of an aged Mussulman Fuckeer, who had drowned himself by going into the Baboola Tank with two Earthen Lotahs fastened to the neck, the previous day. It appeared that deceased lived on charity and was not at times in a sound state of mind.

An Inquest was also held at the Native General Hospital the day before yesterday on the Body of a man of the Hindoo Caste, who had fallen from the upper story of a Range of new Houses building opposite the Mombadevee Tank, (five days before,) from the breaking of a Rafter Pole, in hoisting up Timber when a Verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

WE need scarcely remind our readers that the case of the *Times* and *Courier* Newspaper for a contempt comes on again this day at eleven, at the Supreme Court.

WE have no advices from Scinde or Affghanistan that can be relied on. The *Times* of Saturday gives a Bazaar Rumour from Bhag of the 18th March of a severe action at Candahar. This we can scarcely credit as there appear not to be troops sufficient in the neighbourhood for a general action of any magnitude. Doubts seem still to hang on even a Persian occupation of Herat, while Major Todd's departure is said rather to arise from an attempt of Yar Mahommed to extort an additional subsidy than from any contemplated advance of the Persians. At all events the indignities offered to our representative must not go unpunished and as Kamran has allowed his Vizeer to insult our envoy he ought to be made to knuckle down and we have no doubt he will be brought to his bearings.

WE have heard that an official letter has been at length received from the Calcutta authorities by the Government here, acknowledging the important services of the latter in forwarding Troops to Scinde &c. so promptly when the exigencies of the service required without waiting for a *hookum* from the Ditch. We fancy the Bombay Government would go a head rapidly if the clog of the last charter did not prohibit any volition. As it is the great Earl is beginning to find the Bombay Baronet can act wisely and vigorously when put to the proof.

WE are happy to observe that Captain Louis Brown of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry has been appointed to the command of the Guzzerat Cooly Police Corps. This is as it should be, praise is a good thing, and solid pudding is also not bad in its way. We wish the gallant Captain many years of health and good luck to enjoy his appointment.

IN the Life of Sir James Mackintosh, by his son, there is an account of the foundation of the Literary Society of Bombay, now the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. It appears Sir James called a meeting at Parell on the 26th of November 1805 from which the Society may date its existence. He was the first President, the present Sir Charles Forbes, Treasurer, and the talented Mr. William Erskine, Secretary. The President opened the proceedings by a discourse which is printed in the Transactions of the Society. The original Members were Governor Duncan a distinguished orientalist, Major Edward Moore who wrote an account of the Siege of Dharwar, and the proceedings of the famous Captain Little's Detachment in the Southern Marhatta Country, Dr. Robert Drummond the author of a Malabaree Grammar, Major David Price author of Memoirs of Mahommedan History, Colonel Beden the founder of the Sanscrit Scholarship at Oxford, the present Commander-in-Chief in India Sir Jasper Nicolls (then only a plain Captain) who wrote some remarks on the temperature of the Island of Bombay, Dr. Hellenus Scott a great Chemist, the present Earl of Mountnorris then Lord Valentia who was on his travels (afterwards published) and the accomplished Mr. Salt late Consul General in Egypt and renowned for his antiquarian researches. To Sir James Mackintosh the Society owes its existence while he selected the best books in the present very valuable Library. When the Society was first founded a Gold Medal was proposed to be offered annually for the best essays on subjects to be announced and the first given was,—"To illustrate as far as "possible from personal observation "that part of the Perilus of the "Erythrean Sea, which contains the "description of the Coast from the "Indus to Cape Cormorin." No essays were however presented and it is much to be regretted that the proposition fell to the ground, and never since then has it been revived although we think many valuable papers might be procured from the men of Science and talent who now grace our service. But there is a question we would ask which is "why is there not some memento of Sir James Mackintosh placed in the Library ? A Bust or a Picture of the master mind which accumulated stores of knowledge from which the Society of Bombay are now extracting pleasure and profit ? We have statues of Wellesley and Cornwallis, Elphinstone and Malcolm. In the Native Education Society we have a College called after Elphinstone, Scolarships after West, Clare and Farish, yet when a shining light like Sir James Mackintosh has been among us who was alike an ornament to literature and his Country, and who first founded the Society which reflects credit on the Presidency, of such a man we have no monument but his works. When we enter the Library of the Asiatic Society we may say as the celebrated Epitaph in St. Paul's does of Sir Christopher Wren,

"Si monumentum queris circumspice."

and the good folks of Bombay have taken good care that no other shall be erected to commemorate a man whose like in Bombay to quote Hamlet according to poor Keane's reading,

"Eye shall not look upon his like again."

THE proposal of the Indian Government for a Monthly Mail overland, shews the vital importance that is attached to a speedy communication with England, and the beneficial effects that have been experienced from the present system. The Steamers muster very strong just now in the Harbour, there being no less than *four* available Boats capable of performing this duty, the *Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Sesostris, Berenice*, we might add the *Enterprize*, but she we suppose is specially reserved for Calcutta employ,—of Boats efficient to carry out the proposed arrangements of the Government we number in all ten, this will at once shew that we have full power and we only want "the will and pleasure of the Court of Directors." Should they not acquiesce the onus will rest entirely with themselves, for as we said before, the arrangements on this side are fully practicable to ensure the success of the proposition. We do not apprehend any opposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as the transmission of a Mail twice a Month would be the means of increasing their Revenue, for we are convinced the number of covers, dispatched and received, would be doubled, and there is scarcely a passenger who leaves London for India, but would avail himself of the expeditious route. The immense influx of passengers, to and fro, would also extend our intercourse and commercial relations with the whole line of country, and open fresh negotiations with tribes and people with whom at present, we have scarcely any correct knowledge. Our cotemporary "the *Times*" in his issue of Saturday last shews "that there would be a clear balance of 500 Rupees over the expences incurred in every voyage." Surely Hon'ble John needs not a profit on his Steamers ? as long as they pay their expences, and this has been clearly shewn they would do, we should imagine he would rest satisfied, the means at command that he has on his side, are so great, that we entertain the hope [illegible] another twelve months glides [illegible] our heads, this much desired project will be in full operation.

OUR Calcutta Papers to the 25th and Madras to the 27th March have arrived, the former are full of the murder of Mrs. Kirkpatrick which was caused by some Police Peons on the Public Road about 9 in the Evening. A Mr. Fenwick was driving the unfortunate lady and a Miss Kirkpatrick in a Buggy and on turning the corner of a street ran against a person who was in the middle of the road with a lot of others, and who would not get out of the way though the syce repeatedly called to him to do so, he was not

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even thrown down by the collision. He proved to be a Native policeman and had a club or latee in his hand with which he levelled a blow at Mr. Fenwick who had stopped to ascertain whether any injury had occurred, and hit him on the chin, on finding himself assaulted, Mr. Fenwick pushed on his horse and was pursued by the burkandaze armed with clubs. In the flight Mrs. Kirkpatrick received a mortal blow supposed from a club on the forehead and died. The case is before the Police but the perpetrator who is conjectured to be a Policeman is not yet found out.

The next topic of interest is the result of Major Smith's Court Martial who has been honorably acquitted and the charges against him pronounced groundless, vexatious and malicious!! Sir Jasper Nicoll's remarks are very just and severe on the Prosecutor Major Davidson. A Libel case against our old friend the Editor of the *Englishman* is the third remarkable event. We are sorry to see him mulcted in 3000 Rupees damages, but we do think the libel was hurtful to the Prosecutor, and as it seems to have been without foundation, we cannot blame Mr. Singer for finding it unison with his feelings after detecting J. H. Stocquelerin a falsetto, in making him pay for deserting the even tenor of his way to descend from the scale of impartial criticism to voluntarize in the base of unfounded assertion.

The Madras Papers are not very interesting. We have a letter from Belgaum in the *Madras Herald* on the gallant affair at Nepawnee, where the Detachment under Major Vivian behared splendidly. Mr. Conductor H. Lawless of the Bombay Commissariat Department has had a sword, shield and dagger given him by the Europeans of the Madras Artillery for his conduct there. He is an old soldier of excellent conduct and established reputation, (as we can speak from personal knowledge) and we are glad to copy the paragraph which has reference to him for the notice of his fellow Soldiers, as at once an incitement and encouragement to them to pursue a line of conduct which leads to such honorable results.

We perceive the *Athenæum* has got an Article about the Precursors of the Marhatta Ditch and complains that they have divided the Camp of the Compreliensives and caused a hesitation which as the *Athenæum* says may prove fatal to the plan of Steam Communication from the City of Palaces altogether! In the mean time however the Precursors are treating for the purchase of the "India" and propose to start her in June next for Suez. In so much something seems to be about to be effected, but still doubts are entertained of her efficiency and capability for the voyage. The *Athenæum* says nothing of the Madras people joining in the scheme though we believe many persons subscribed in that Presidency. Our opinion is this that if Calcutta and Madras would be content to start a line of Steamers for Bombay and from thence go with the regular Monthly Packets to Suez from hence (and now they say they are to go once a forthight), if this were done it would be better for all parties. We may observe en passant that last Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette announces that after the 1st of next month the regularr Steamers on the beginning of each month will cease plying until the 1st of September, but a packet will be sent on the 23rd May to Suez, and our two powerful Steam frigates the *Auckland* and *Sesostris* will make the passage on the 19th of June and 19th of July. For August we have no arrangement, so we suppose a Persian Gulf Packet will be despatched during that Month. It is said the Frigates will not take passengers, but we have our doubts on the subject. With such powerful Steamers under clever Commanders we have no doubt that the voyage to Suez will be made in the teeth of all the Monsoon storms and squalls and our communications preserved continuously throughout the year. As an Editor we can only breathe our fervent aspirations for so desirable a consummation.

We have been favored with the following communication which we give verbatim:

FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Our Military readers will be glad to learn that the votes upon the question of the establishment of an Infantry Retiring Fund which have been received up to this date are (with the exception of those from a Regiment at Poona, whose officers appear to be labouring under the influence of some extraordinary crotchet,) all unanimous, and we have no doubt that it will be our pleasing duty ere long to announce to our Brother officers, the complete success of a scheme which promises so many advantages to all ranks.

Bombay, 3rd April 1841.

As we have reason to believe that this emanates from an authority of weight we cannot but congratulate those of our quondam brother officers who have given in their acquiescence in the adoption of so sensible a measure as a Retiring Fund. In what manner can a man spend his money to greater advantage than purchasing himself on in a Service which is one of gradation? It is certainly an incontrovertible fact that the pay of a Subaltern officer is not more than sufficient to pay his way, and that if he means to do well, he must practice rigid economy, but even he will find that he had better abridge some of his comforts than hesitate to support a measure like the present. We do hope for unanimity in this question and trust that the officers of the Regiment alluded to by our Correspondent will reflect, and remember that by giving in their adherence to the establishment of a Retiring Fund, they do not pledge themselves to the details at present published, and we are quite sure that any sensible suggestions will be circulated to be canvassed and if approved, adopted by the whole body of the army. It is now some years since a due estimation of the benefits to be derived from a Retiring Fund have been acknowledged, and several attempts for its establishment have been tried and failed. Madras has at last taken the lead and thanks to a highly intelligent officer Captain Mackenzie, their fund is in operation, we can only hope that the officers of the Bombay Army will be as much alive to their own interests, and be equally desirous to abridge their term of service as Subalterns, as well as to purchase a good annuity for old age, if the chances of service and climate permit their arrival at the rank of Field Officers. It should be remembered by every man who subscribes that he is laying out his money probably for his own ultimate benefit, that he is securing to himself increased means of living at an earlier period, and that he is insuring the comfortable feeling of being able to leave the country when his period of service has expired with rank and competence. There is one more argument in its favor and that is the increased facility of reaching England by the Overland route. Formerly men hesitated to take an expensive and lengthened voyage of 5 or 6 Months, now 40 days certain is the duration of a very pleasant land and sea trip, while 1500 Rupees judiciously managed will pay all expences. England may be said to be brought nearer to India and the rapid communication and interchange of correspondence with families and connections at home will render the object of retirement more coveted than it has hitherto been. The Genus old Indian, yellow with liver such as has been so splendidly described by Theodore Hook in his Tale of Danvers, will no more linger about the pump rooms of Bath and Cheltenham, instead, dashing Colonels and gay Majors with Dooranee orders at their Button holes will take the place of the old Mulligatawney Brigadiers who once figured on the scene, while the same causes will operate among the Civil Service, (when they gain the prayer of their absentee memorial,) and the ancients of the Twankee Twaddle department will vanish before the spruce mustachio'd sporting civilian, who after his Ten years in India and "moving accidents of flood and field" after Tiger, Bear or Boar, will return for a six months trip to pay his devotions at the shrine of King Bladud or court the shades of Gloucestershire and the delights of Milsom Street. This is somewhat of a digression from our subject "The Bombay Infantry Retiring Fund." But what can we say more to invite the earnest attention of our Military friends to it? If they are apathetical and cold to their own interest, we have no promethean fire to animate the inert body. We can only counsel them to have "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether" and have no division in the Camp, no crying "to your Tents oh Israel," but let every man rest not until the Fund is established, and the 4 first Lieutenant Colonels on the list have accepted their 25,000 Rs.!!!

We have received another letter from "A Member of the Calcutta Mechanic's Institute," and are sorry to perceive that our suggestions appear to be received with so much lukewarmness and indifference. A subscription of a rupee a month would as our correspondent shews cover every object and a source of amusement and instruction would be open to the Public from which they are now debarred, while to the rising generation European and Native of this Island the benefits to be derived would be incalculable. It is of no use for Journalists in their public capacity to point out improvements which are not followed up by those to whom they are addressed. The public of Bombay seem excited but by one prevailing benumbing principle. Shew the way to make 5 rupees and you will have thousands of speculators, but point out what will be beneficial to the health, information and moral condition of the people, and all one can say is listened to with indifference and read in our columns with a yawn? Calcutta and Madras go far beyond us in public spirit and indeed we should be rather induced to say that we have no public at all in Bombay. Certain it is that public spirit is down to Zero, and nothing less than the most pungent stimulants can awaken our fellow Citizens to rouse themselves from the leaden torpor which seems to hang with deadening influence over our spell bound Society. In saying so much we would not be supposed to spare those who from their position and influence could if they would take a lead in throwing some gleam of light on the uniform somberness of our social landscape. Heat and languor are fast coming over us with their enervating influences, and it is when our bodies are least able for exertion that we should seek for amusement for the mind. We have long ago fought the battle of public amusements until we found its hopelessness, and now Philosophy and instruction under the guise of amusement and popular lectures are likely to be equally neglected. We only wish we had the influence and talent as we have the desire to advocate and see established a Mechanic's Institute. As it is we have done our duty and having pointed out the road to knowledge must be content to sit down on the way side and wish her votaries godspeed.

Spirit of the Indian Journals.

FRIEND OF INDIA, MARCH 25.

The Scientific Soiree.—Last Thursday evening there was another of these interesting reunions at Government House; which, as usual owed its chief attraction to the science of Professor O'Shaughnessy. The Doctor's lecture on this occasion was soon delivered; and it was not accompanied with any of the blazing light with which he has repeatedly dazzled the company of late. It was, nevertheless, highly interesting. The subject was the application of galvanic electricity to the deposition of metals from their solutions, so as either to form fac similes of medals, coins, or engravings, or to cover with them the surfaces of other bodies as in gilding or plating. The subject was announced as one of great practical importance, which had already originated a new art and branch of industry, and which had been developed to perfection at once. It was brought before the British Association of Science only two years ago, by Mr. Spencer, its discoverer, and was then treated as a thing of no consequence: but now it seems scarcely possible to keep within the bounds of sobriety in speaking of its value. Dr. O'Shaughnessy first exhibited the old experiment, in which copper is deposited, by mere chemical affinity, from the solution of its sulphate, by a piece of iron—a portion of the sulphuric acid dropping its copper in order to combine with the iron. He then explained the difference between that action and the process of deposition by galvanic electricity, both in principle and result. The difference of result is the point of most consequence. In the chemical process the copper deposited has no consistency, but can be wiped off the iron like so much mud. But in the galvanic process the copper is deposited in the most perfect and compact from that the metal can assume—as solid and tenacious as if hammered, or laminated by rollers, with all care; it may be obtained of any thickness, according as time is given to the experiment, and eighteen hours appear to afford a cake of copper about as thick as the silver of a watch case; and the metal thus deposited takes the exact form, to the minutest scratch, of the body on which the deposit is made, and yet is easily separated from it.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy could not of course produce an example of the process at the time of the lecture; but he exhibited several very fine impressions of medals and seals which had resulted from his experiments. He shewed also a complete specimen of the mode in which copper plates are multiplied. The original copper engraving is adapted to the galvanic battery, and on its surface a plate of copper is deposited which takes the engraving with the utmost exactness in relief. This new plate is then used in the battery instead of the original plate, and on its surface is next deposited in intaglio, the perfect fac-simile of the original. He shewed the company a copper plate of galvanic apparatus which had been engraved for him by a native artist, together with the copies furnished by the galvanic apparatus, both in relief and the reverse: and very satisfactory they were. What is particularly to be noted is, that neither an engraving nor a medal is in the smallest degree injured by the process. Our readers must imagine for themselves what may be the benefit to the arts, arising from this facility of multiplying the master pieces of our engravers with scarcely any expense.

But other metals may be deposited from the solution of their salts as well as copper; and when gold is thus deposited, the process is effected with the greatest ease and economy, and so as to effect a union, hitherto impossible, between luxury and humanity. No gilding has till now been done except through the medium of an amalgam of mercury, inevitably exposing the operator to the deleterious effects of mercurial fumes, to the certain ruin of his health. The mercury however may now be wholly dispensed with: and in Geneva the new mode is actually in extensive use. We confess that this appeared to us the most gratifying of all the results of the galvanic process, which Dr. O'Shaughnessy enumerated.

Temperance Society in Calcutta.—We accidentally omitted last week to publish the proceedings of a meeting which has been held in Calcutta for the formation of a Temperance Society. They will be found among the extracts of the present week. It has always appeared singular, that while these institutions were spreading throughout the world, and so materially ameliorating the condition of mankind, the Metropolice of India should be without one. We think the omission is to be attributed in some measure to be aristocratic frame of society, and partly to the general spirit of moderation in the use of spirits which we are happy to perceive has, for some time past, characterized it Compared with former times, Calcutta is a temperate city and to the improvement of public habits in this respect is to be attributed unquestionably, the great improvement which is visible in the general health of its inhabitants. It is rarely that an European quits India now with the boast of having drank claret enough to float a seventy four. Deep drinking, which was so prevalent in the first half of the last forty years, and which consigned so many of its victims to a premature grave, has in a great measure gone out. We do indeed hear an unpleasant wishper of its having revived within the last two are three years, with the increase of general amusements; but we are very loth to admit the fact except upon clearer evidence.

Be that has it may, the non-existance of a Temperence Society in Calcutta has hitherto been owing chiefly to the idea of its being redundant. Nor do we attribute the present movement to any impression that the evil of intemperance is growing in the higher and middling walks of Society; but to the very laudable desire of forming a Society in the metropolish which shall become a centre of beneficial influance, and assist in spreading right views and healthful habits through the various stations of the country. The Society which it is now proposed to establish, will thus unite in one body all those who consider intemperance, as the source of more misery to the famaly of man than the heaviest taxation, or the most galling political oppression or the most sanguinary wars. The Society will be officiated with all kindred association throughout the Presidency and stimulate and increase them by on active correspondance It will become the instrument of diffusing information on the important object which forms its bonds of union, and be enabled to present to the public a combined view of the general press of the cause.

We happy to find that the Society is not to be a Total Abstinence Society: that it proceeds upon the principle of a temperate use of wine, and eschews only arden spirits. There are some in India, with whose ideas these moderate principles will not square, and who will stigmatise them in no very temperate language. But let the friends who have now associated themselves together, be assured, that the establishment of a Total Abstinence Society would have been impossible in Calcutta. It is true that one might possibly have been organized by a small band of ultras, and that advocates might have been found even for the principle of refusing the use of wine in the Eucharist; but it would have obtained no public support, and must soon have been numbered in the Bills of Mortality. It is not by a crusade all the innocent usages of society that its best interests can be promoted; and the plan which has now been adopted of establishing a Temperance Society upon temperate principles, is that which promises the widest and most permanent success.

THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE.

No. 12.

In this country where idolatry like the atmosphere presses on the minds of men on all sides, every incident of life is more or less characterized by religious rites. On the birth of a child, it is invariably the custom with the Hindoos to record on paper the day, hour, nay the very minute, in order to ascertain the precise position of the sun and moon in the ecliptic when this domestic occurrence takes place. These circumstances together with all those which the ingenuity of the astrologers enables them to impose on the credulity of the natives, from the ground-work of what is called the horoscope—that mysterious document which pretends to reveal unto men the future destiny of the newborn babe throughout the whole period of its earthly existence. If it be a male child, the happy tidings is immediately announced to all the friends of the family, alms distributed amongst the poor, and presents sent to all the relatives, in the sure expectation that its ancestors will find a refuge in every trouble, and continue to receive waters at its hands through eternity. These peculiar attributes supposeds to be inherent in a male child have been the principal cause why its birth is hailed as an auspicious event. But the feelings with which the news of the birth of a female child is generally received, present a remarkable contrast to this spirit of exhilaration. Instead of congratulation, rejoicings and presents, the very announcement of the birth of a girl is received with a frown, as though it were the prognostication of some dire calamity. In the one case, this domestic occurrence serves as much to please as in the other to mortify those who are concerned in it. Not a single soul, even that of its mother, is enlivened into ecstacy, when a female child is ushered into the world. This melancholy fact attests the truth of the assertion that woman in this country is not the "blood royal" of human life.

Having explained the difference of feeling with which the birth of a child of either sex is regarded in this country, we now proceed to give a brief account of the mode in which a woman passes her life before and after the childbirth. Professional men of acknowledged ability have laid it down as their opinion that during the momentous process of the childbirth, women are frequently subject to various complaints, such as hysteric fits, debility of frame, a continual tendency to fever, a certain degree of emaciation, and an alteration in the constituent principles of blood. These complaints can best be removed by the timely application of proper remedies such as the occasion may require In this country a little before the delivery of a child, the mother is thrust into a dark dingy room thatched for the most part with straw with scarcely any bedding to lie upon, and other precautions are employed to preserve the constitution of the woman from being affected by too much cold, an exposure to which in childbirth often produces the most serious consequences in this country. A hot blazing fire at night is kept in the room for the space of one month after the date of delivery, and the woman is required to use several kinds of hot spices and stimulating aliments which are deemed essential to the preservation of sound health during this momentous struggle of nature. But the introduction of European knowledge throughout India, has greatly superceded the necessity of such an austere mode of treatment and we now find that brandy has become a valuable substitute for many of those things, which a few years back were considered as the *sine qua non* the safety of the mother and the growth of the child. As a Hindoo, our informant has had many opportunities of testing the efficacious quality of brandy when administered in moderate quantity to a woman in childbed.—*Calcutta Courier, March 24.*

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Delhi Gazette, March, 21.

We have, however, some letters which inform us that the unfortunate Lieut Pigon met his death from a want of due precaution as to the length of the fuse, with which the powder bag was to have been ignited for the purpose of blowing up the gate of a fort in which some of the enemy had taken refuge; contrary to the advice of those present he cut the fuse to 16 seconds only, and, consequently, had not time to escape, a private of the 44th foot also shared the gallant Officer's fate. He was always noted among his companions as possessing an undaunted spirit of gallantry tinctured with a good deal of what is called "devil-may-care." His daring at Pushoot was most conspicuous and his acquirements of first rate order.

Captain Douglas Assist Adjt. General was shot under a hill whilst at the side of General Shelton. The ball entered his neck and came out at his back causing death almost instantaneously.

The troops behaved admirably, and the Jan Baz and Captain Ferris Corps of Khyburries with conspicuous gallantry, having cleared the Hills of the enemy in a first rate manner. The first suffered a loss of 15th and the other of 32 men. The Momans, we think that is the name, a tribe the bitter and professed enemies of the Sunghoo Khails were pitted against them, and did much service in destroying many petty forts which otherwise would have served as places of refuse to the enemy. This kind of warfare may not altogether be admired, but its adoption, at any rate, saves our own troops, while it really is effective in both ways as the slaughter of such a set of scamps as infest the pass on either side can be but of little consequence; their hand being, apparently, against every man.

Major Todd has arrived safely at Ghirisk and it appears that our correspondents were a little premature in announcing the *fact* of the surrender of Herat to the Persians, though there is no doubt of overtures having been made by Yar Mahomed, and perhaps by this time the bargain is concluded: in either case it is very great cause of regret, that while we spent so much money upon it, fact rendering the place a strong hold against ourselves, we did not take better measures, for securing some predominancy in it, in case of a riverst like the present one, at any rate the fortress migh have been left in the state it was, and had the repeated warnings so often given, been treated with a little more consideration, the ignominy we are now suffering would have been spared us.

We still consider, arguing from former events, that Lord Aucland's policy with however, Heerat, we think, cannot be allowed to slip from our clutches and some symptoms in Cabul, would lead us to believe that our Envoy at that court is turning over a more active policy than he has hitherto decided upon Shah Soojah's Commissariate Officer has been called upon to state the number of Camels required for an Army of 12,000 men for 100 days, bearing munitions of war and provisions, and he concludes 42,000. There is not, we have heard, one eighth of this number in the country, and the collecting of such a number would be a matter of some time, and the great scarcity of seige ordnance and ammunition renders it more than probable, that an advance cannot be made,—however destruble it may be to do so at once,—before next year.

The only battering guns in Affghanistan, a military friend assures us, are four 18 pounders and these are at Candahar, while we believe it to be the opinion of Captain Sanders of the Engineers who may be considered the best judge of the strength of the Fortress, having superintended the repairs, that it would require a train of 40 battering guns to capture it. The Persians are reported to have 20 or 30 heavy guns at Ghorian, forty miles from Herat, where they have always kept up a garrison and may give us a great deal of trouble if once in possession of the place, and as,—considering that nation's close connection with and subservience to Russia—we can never allow them to retain a fortress, the independence of which we have been taught to believe one of the primary objects of the Affghan Campaign, our advance upon it, unless it be deemed more politic to "buy off" must be one on a scale that will not allow of the least suspicion of a reverse, the consequence of which would be felt all through India, and some time we fear must elapse before preparations, at least such preparations as are indispensable for the undertaking, can be set in motion, we cannot however, help lamenting that a confidence which was always suspicious, should have been upheld with such slight precautions.

Our accounts from Candahar breath all kinds of rumours regarding the views of Kamran or rather of Yar Mahomed upon that city; of one thing, however, there appears no doubt,—the highly disorganized and disaffected state of the surrounding country. A letter dated 1st March mentions the arrival of Major Todd at Candahar in safety; it is now said that he was politely asket to leave Herat. An order has been issued not to employ the regulars more than is absolutely necessary, the Shah's "Slashers" are to be sent on service when required in the district. Captain Anderson's troop of Artillery and the remainder of the 38th N. I. are moving from Quettah. Lieut. Farquharson of the 38th, acting A. D. C. to Colonel Wilson, was also wounded in the attack on Sebee. Very heavy rain has at length fallen around Candahar, and *the* Shirt is in great odour and sanctity.

A lette from Quettah Dated 27th February, mentions the arrival of the Head Quarters and Left Wing of the 20th Regiment Bombay N. I. under command of Lieut. Colonel Soppit on the 26th ultimo. The party left Dadur on the 19th ultimo.

We understand that the Dawk from and to Ferozepore is soon to travel via Hansee and Sirsa under which arrangement letters will only take three days in transit, instead as at present, occupying a period of four or five days consequent to taking a circuitous route by Loodeanah, Amballa and Kurnaul.

Delhi.—Splendid weather still continues, all are on the *qui vive* for the arrival of Major General Lum-

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ley, and although no positive orders have yet been received for battering trains &c. still indents on the Magazine keep pouring in and keep the people fully employed.

The 48th N. I. passed through this on the 18th and 19th instant. Colonel Wheler and the Officers were entertained at dinner by Col. Maddock and the Officers of the 10th N. I., who invited a large party to meet them, on Friday last.

Mrs. G. H. Smith's quadrille party to the Station on Friday evening added one more to the many pleasant parties we have lately enjoyed, gaiety does not flag. Mrs. Lindsay has issued cards for another dance on Friday evening next, and if General Lumley does not send our amateurs to the Northward we may shortly hope for a play. Lieut. R. Thompson 34th N. I. arrived on the 22d in command of a Treasure Party bringing 350,000 Rupees from Agra and 80,000 from Bolundshur and returns this morning with 26,000 short weight Rupees.

Lieut. Grimes 46th N. I., left this morning with a party conveying 2,50,000 Rupees to Kurnaul.

MEERUT.—The greater part of the Force is all ready for a move but no one seems to know when Sir R. K. Williams has been warming his new house and is much liked not on account of his feeds but his kindness of manner and consideration in carrying on duty.

St. John's Church has been under repairs for two Sunday, therefore no service in it, but the Revd. Mr. Ewing and the Revd. Mr. Becher have Officiated Morning and Evening on Sunday in the Soldiers Chapel.

The Court of Enquiry on the late *fracas* is still sitting.

Meerut is swarming with troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, who do not appear to feel their disgrace very heavily. The almost certain arrival of the Commander in Chief is much speculated upon provincess is given out to have more to do with a "summering" at Simla than any other purpose.

Since the new Post Master has commenced operations the public have much benefitted. Letters are now delivered some three hours sooner than formerly, and, much improvement has been remarked in the despatch of the Cross Daks.*

FEROZEPORE.—"Mr. Banesa' Stores left for Cabul on the 18th instant with somewhere about 115 Camels. He was assured that all is quiet in the Punjaub. General Ventura was still at Rerozepore and intended proceeding to Bombay with his Daughter where he will leave her for her education and return immediately to Lahore. It is rumoured that Shere Singh exacted from him a pledge that he would not proceed to Europe before he procured the Mahar jah's permission to leave. A Brother of the late Genera Allardi's who came out to look after Boother's property will proceed to Bombay with Genl. Ventura. He declined, it is said, entering the Seikh service. Major *La Font* of whom a paragraph appeared in the Agra Ukhbar some time back which added no little to his notoriety in connexion with the Daughter of a Queens Officer in Cabul, is at Ferozepore too. This paragraph went the round of the English papers and has been a source of much pain and annoyance to the gallant Major, who instead of being the "no body" insinuated by the correspondent of your Agra Cotemporary bears the cross of the Legion of honor and sundry other proofs of rank and respectability.

Lieut. Kaye's party expecteu to leave for Cabul on the morning of the 19th".

KURNAUL.—We have not had any particulars of the disbandment of the Troops of the 2d Cavalry, further than that sentence has been only carried out, to the tune of the "rogues march" the men are said to have shewn humiliation, and on arriving at the bridge stripped themselves of their Jackets and threw them into the Stream.

MORADABAD.—A serious affray took place here at the Mohurrum in which many lives have been lost, and a quarrel arose at Amroha between the Soonnees (Orthodox Mahomedans) and Sheas (Dissenting Mahomedans) in which some of the Police have lost their lives. Only 25 men besides recruits at the Head Quarters of 21st N. I. Parties being out to apprehend a famous Dakhait named Alwa, three Companies at the Cutwalo in the City, and a party at Amroha.

CAWNPORE.—(*From a Correspondent,*) "The Light Infantry Battalion are off from this, towards Meerutt. A progunostication of something "going" to go on in the Punjaub. They had only a short notice of removal from the Station and their carriage was completed at a very short notice.

General Lumley paid the Station a passing visit and is hastening Up Country as fast as he can.

We have a rumour of the 8th Cavalry's being ordered off, but, nothing certain is known.

A Ball is to take place on the 25th instant, given by the Bachelors, and is talked off as going to be a famous turn out, we have at present a number of visitors here, also some very pretty young spinsters!

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 24.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Pubna, 19th March:—

The 32d Regiment left Dacca in progress to Dinapore by water on 8th March. The Cholera made its appearance the same day, taking the Sergeant Major of the Regiment as its first victim. In the Wing many sepoys were reported sick, and the next day the disease spread with all its most virulent powers ——in the short space of eighteen hours thirteen men died—physic appeared of no avail —on the 10th cholera still violently raging. Many deaths occurred; it now become appalling,—despondency and despair seized the men who would no longer render assistance to their dying comrades, as many of those who had attended the sick became victims themselves afterwards.

The dead bodies were obliged to be cast into the stream from the hospital boats, as no one through fear would approach to burn or bury them according to general custom.

Our first day's trip ended with a violent gale of wind, blowing on a lea shore smashing and sinking many boats. The sepoys managee by great exertion to save their boats by preventing them bumping on the shore. The greatest loss was in private boats. Were it not for the cholera King hovering over the fleet, we were proceeding as pleasantly as it is possible at this far advanced season of the year. Up to 12th March the disease had marked the sepoys exclusively as victims. On the 13th, several boatmen, camp-followers &c., were seized with it, and a horrid and painful sight met the eye as this most mortal disease was progressing in its direful effect,—dead and dying might be seen in various directions on the river banks. So quick was the work of death that in many cases those attacked did not survive 3 or 4 hours. I heard the Doctor say he never was so mortified in his life before. to find such little or no benefit "from the use of medicine"—for all the good it did; and with the same beneficial effect, it might have been poured into an empty mussock, as into animated beings.

To endeavour to give confidence and keep up the spirits of the men, many of the officers of the Regiment constantly visited the hospital, which I have no doubt had its beneficial effect, for any little attention of the kind paid by their officers the men duly appreciate.

To-day, the 19th, we arrived at Pubna, the cholera seems to abate, as fewer cases have been admitted into hospital. I cannot, as I would have wished to have done, furnish you with the daily mortality, but to this date since leaving Dacca nearly 100 sepoys, and at a rough guess, of boatmen, camp followers, &c., I should suppose nearly 100 more. I hope the cholera king will take its flight, and allow us to proceed without further molestation. Theather has been cool hitherto, but we cannot expect it much longer.

An engagement in the Supreme Court, during nearly the whole of yesterday, has put it out of our power to make any editorial observations upon the intelligence received by the *London Mail* yesterday, we therefore content ourselves with the publication of such portions of the news as we have room for, and will to-morrow offer such comments as suggest themselves. We shall at the same time notice the case tried in the Supreme Court yesterday, in which the Editor of this paper was cast in 3,000 rupees damages for a libel published nearly *eight months ago*!

DEATH OF MRS. KIRKPATRICK.

Two statements have appeared in the *Hurkaru* regarding the causes of the death of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, both of which are more or less incorrect. Our personal feelings had hitherto prevented our furnishing the public with so much of the particulars of the melancholy affair, as had come to our knowledge; but as journalists, we deem it an unavoidable duty we owe to the public to rectify the inaccuracy of the statements that have been put forth by our contemporary. The facts, as brought to our notice by the examination of several individuals at the Police, are as follows:

Mr. T. Fenwick was driving out Mrs. and Miss Kirkpatrick in a buggy on Monday before last at 9 P. M.; and on the point of turning the corner of the street leading from the Park Street into the Circular Road, one of the shafts of the vehicle ran against a person, who with several others, were standing in the middle of the road, and remained there in spite of the loud cries of the syce to make way. The horse being a spirited animal, Mr. Fenwick was unable to pull up in time, and thereby avoid the contact; and it being dark, he suddenly came to the spot without being able to see the people obstructing the passage. The statement of the *Hurkaru* is incorrect, that the mob were composed of up-country bearers; for, according to the depositions taken at the police, all of them were armed with latties; and it also appears in evidence that the individual against whom the buggy had brushed, without even throwing him down, sang out, "Do you thus run against an officer of the Round," and along with the exclamation, instantly levelled a blow with his *lathee* at Mr. Fenwick, who had very properly, at that moment, pulled up to ascertain whether any injury had been done; but the wanton assault at once suggested to him the necessity of whipping the horse forward. According to one account, therefore, the first breach of the peace was committed by an officer of the Police Round; and as it is proved that the mob were all armed with clubs, it is most probable they were police people. The above statement, founded chiefly on the deposition taken before the Chief Magistrate, in *our* presence, also proves that the report put forth by a silly correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, that "the driver richly deserved the beating he had received," is quite erroneous. But, not satisfied with hitting Mr. Fenwick a blow on the chin with his *lathee*, without any provocation and while he was in the humane act of stopping to enquire whether the *poor* fellow had been hurt, the man of the Rounds immediately raised a cry to stop the buggy. This instantly took the wind, and one Chowkeedar, or Burkandaz, after another, appears to have run after the buggy, calling out to stop it. One Burkundaz in particular pursued the vehicle to within a short distance of the Goukhauna, and there he was left some considerable way in the rear; but the hue and cry continued to advance. On nearing the Thanah, known by the name of *Bukursingh*, three burkundazes belonging to it, rushed out armed with cudgels, and offered to arrest the progress of the buggy. Seeing how utterly unprofitable and, at the same time, dangerous, it would be to face a host of pursuers, many of whom were burkundazes. Mr. Fenwick urged on the animal at full speed. Here, according to a deponent before Mr. Macfarlane, Miss Kirkpatrick was heard to utter a loud cry; and here it was that Mrs. Kirkptrick, from setting upright in the vehicle, fell against the back of the seat. It is deposed, that she had turned round to see whether the mob was still pursuing the buggy, and at that instant received a blow in her head, and sunk back, saying "My eyes my eyes!" Mr. Fenwick, redoubled his efforts to urge on his horse; and eventually succeeded in distancing all his pursuers; but not before he had turned the corner, leading into the Dhurrumtollah.

Such are the facts as brought to light by the depositions taken before the Chief Magistrate in *our* presence; and we beg our contemporary of the *Hurkaru*, and our other brethren, who may have copied into their columns the statements that have appeared in the former, to do us the kindness to transfer this our article to their papers. We have now to perform a duty which we owe, both to Capt. Birch and Mr. MacCann, the Superintendent and deputy Superintendent of the Police, for the efforts they have made in endeavouring to find out the parties, who had wantonly and wickedly attacked a gentleman in the open street, and the perpetrators of an act which has left a large circle truly disconsolate. The instant Mr. McCann heard of the occurrence of the shocking affair, he hastened to our residence and having obtained such information as we could supply, without a minute's loss of time, instituted a series of enquiries, aided by Capt. Birch—who also called at our place for similar information—which led to the apprehension of the Chowkeedar who had first raised the cry to stop the buggy, and the Burkundaz who pursued it a long way with a *lathee*, collecting a mob, to within a short distance of *Buckersing's* thannah, near which, as we have already stated, the deed was done. We beg to offer our grateful thanks to Capt Birch and Mr. McCann, for their prompt investigations into the deplorable affair, which, though they have not yet resulted in the discovery of the real perpetrators of the horrid act, have proved in some measure consolatory to the family and friends of the amiable deceased lady, as they have been perfectly satisfied that no exertions have been spared to find out the offenders. The darkness of the night precluded the possibility of distinguishing the faces of any of the parties who had pursued, and, at one time surrounded the buggy, which rendered it quite impossible to identify any body. We will leave it to the Police authorities to take such further notice of the unwarrantable conduct of the Chowkeedar, who was the first cause of the wanton pursuit if not the actual perpetrator of the deed; of the Burkundaz who continued to pursue the buggy, and the same time to create further outcries all along the road, and of the Burkundazes of *Buckersingh's* Thannah, near which the act was committed, as they might deem necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar acts.—*Commercial Advertiser, March 23.*

THE MURDER OF MRS. KIRKPATRICK.

As there were various rumours current relative to the barbarous murder of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and as none of her friends appeared to be willing to give publicity to the affair, we were of necessity constrained to publish the version which appeared most plausible, and which was inserted in yesterday's issue.—We find since, that through the activity and most laudable spirit of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the matter has been a little more brought to light, and the circumstances of the case as they have now traspired, do not agree in detail to what we published, though its atrocity is tenfold heightened by the fact, that instead of the daring deed being committed by a promiscuous rabble, the unhappy lady was murdered by a body of police burkundazes.—On the evening in question, about dusk, the buggy, driven by a Mr. Fenwick, and with Mrs. Kirkpatrick and another lady in it, turned into the Circular Road, from Park Street, In taking the turning, one of the shafts of the buggy only tore the *cupra* of a burkundaze belonging to the *round guards*, which was at that time passing that way. At this one of the guard bawled out "how dare you run against a *Company ka guard*," at the same time menacing those in the buggy and telling them to stop. Mr. Fenwick, alarmed at the violent spirit evinced by the men drove off as fast as possible, the guard people running in pursuit and crying *pukro, pukro*. Other burkundazes, it is evident, now joined in the chase, and several blows were aimed with huge bludgeons, both at the horse and the buggy, to stop them—one of these blows, inflicted with mortal violence, struck the unfortunate Mrs. Kirkpatrick on the fore-face. It shivered the frontal bone, to the protusion of part of the brains, smashed the bridge of the nose, and produced serious contusion on the left eye and the adjacent parts. In a dreadful state of agony the poor lady lingered until the Thursday following, when she breathed her last. But, during the whole of this interval, from Monday to Thursday, no report whatever by the boundary guards, in whose jurisdiction the murder was committed, was made at the Police. Mr. McCann arrived at the intelligence from floating rumours when he hastened to the Medical attendant concerned in the case, and obtaining a correct account of the affair, instituted an active enquiry, which is yet pending before the Chief Magistrate.—*Hurkaru.*

COMMERCIVL ADVERTISER, MARCH 24.

We must take leave to remind our contemporary of the *Englishman*, that his opinion expressed in the following passage of his leader, on the causes of the demise of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, is erroneous—"Surely, young Mr. Fenwick, on hearing the people, whom he accidently ran against, call themselves "the *Round wallahs*, could have been at no loss to determine who it was that so brutally assaulted his poor cousin." Our remarks of yesterday will have enabled our contemporary to form a different opinion on that head. It is quite sufficient to observe here, that the assault on his person, in the first instance, near the Burying Ground, was so unprovoked and sudden, that nothing but a precipitate flight with the ladies he had charge of, suggested itself to his mind. Our contemporary will have seen that Mrs. Kirkpatrick was not struck where the wanton aggression of the police burkundazes commenced, but near the Thannah No. 11. There was a continued hue and cry after the Buggy, and that chiefly by police Burkandazes. How could Mr. Fenwick think of waiting to take any *observations*, when nothing but driving as hard as possible afforded any hope of escaping? He might indeed have driven his buggy up to Bukersing's thannah, and put himself and the ladies at once under the protection of the police people; but our report of yesterday will have shown, that, when the Buggy had reached the thannah, it was surrounded by its burkundazes; and Mrs. Kirkpatrick there received the blow of which she died. That the villainous police Burkundazes are chargeable with the deed, we do not for a moment hesitate to believe; and we are firmly of opinion that the Burkundazes of the above mentioned thannah, ought to be taken up and punished, were it simply for surrounding the Buggy, and thereby creating the impression that they were the parties by whose hands the unfortunate lady came by her death—instead of telling the gentleman in the buggy to stop and take refuge among them, whereby, had he even run over any person, and thereby caused his death, he would have been *secured*; but they rushed on him like the others, and would have beat him down because he was escaping with his life and of those with him! It has been deposed that Mr, Fenwick was first attacked at 9 P. M.; the Round of that hour, no doubt, deserve the displeasure of the Magistrate, and ought, we think, to be, every one of them, turned out of the service with disgrace; for they were the first offenders, and it is owing to them that the affair terminated so fatally. The family of Mrs. Kirkpatrick would enjoy the melancholy pleasure of seeing the fellows punished signally; but in that case, the *whole body* of the police on the Circular Road street must be taken up upon bare suspicion and punished; for all of them, it appears, joined in the causeless pursuit, without so much as waiting to enquire what the matter was. Really, it is now hardly safe to drive in a carriage without being armed with a pair of pistols; for we are all liable to accidents; and henceforth, must be prepared to be attacked by those whose duty it ought to be to protect us—not to knock us down first, and afterwards make enquiries as to what we had been guilty of. This is a fearful state of the police indeed; and we implore the Government to appoint Europeans and East Indian thanadars, in the room of those who have more than once—yea a hundred times—been proved to be utterly worthless, and frequently the perpetrators themselves of acts of deliberate as well as wanton violence on unoffending persons. Would to God, that the act which has thrown a large family in the deepest sorrow, might at length procure that reformation without which nobody, driving out in a carriage, can deem himself safe for a moment.

MADRAS.

Extract from a Letter, dated Belgaum, 18th March 1841.

"You must by this time have heard of the fall of Nepanee: as I have been an eye witness to the whole of the transaction, I will give you a small account of it. Nepanee belonged to one Siddejee Row Naick Nimbalkar, who acquired the title of Sur Lushkur, viz Commander of the Forces, from the Duke of Wellington during the war in His Grace's time in this part of the country. For his loyal behaviour, and the great assistance which he rendered to the Indian Government, in the way of advice, &c. Siddajee become much distinguished: the Government conferred upon him certain lands, which were to descend to his right issue. Unfortunely he had none, and attempted to impose on Government child, which being discovered, Government resumed his life grants after his death, which amounted to 4 lacs of Rupees. These now form one of the Talooks of the Belgaum Collectorate. His deshgut, or perpetual lands, of course descended to his nearest of kin. He left six widows, to all of whom Government granted life pensions, and also to his chief minister, who was at the bottom of all this mischief. This fellow with the eldest widow dispossessed the state of great part of its valuables, which brought a disunion between the remaining five ladies: however the eldest died shortly after, and the second resumed the office of management with the minister, which caused a rumpus between them and the British Government. They lived in a formadable and strongly built fort, one of the right sort in India. Two of these would be political ladies engaged the Arabs who served under their late husband, and with the other insurgents, were determined to hold out against the British, and unless the British Government afforded them redress, but here they were mistaken. On the approach of the British Troops we expected they would evacuate the Fort, but they held out. However we with our mortars played a beatiful game: they fled in all directions, but the Arabs kept up a good fire, and they told me after, that *if* they had a sufficient quantity of powder, they would have shown us a *leetle* more good fight, but *if* is an easy word and a difficult thing to get at. Really our Artillery behaved with the greatest valour and bravery. The Fort is now well guarded by a Company of the 18th N. I. under Captain E. Cowie, until Government makes other arrangements. The conduct of Conductor H. Lawless, of the Bombay Establishment, has induced our Artillery boys of the A Company to present him with a sword, &c. and the following is a copy of the letter addressed to him, and his reply, which I have the pleasure to send.

(LETTER.)

From the particular attention shewn by Mr. Conductor Lawless, of the Bombay Establishment, to the Detachment of the Madras Artillery, and others, stationed near the gate of the Fort of Nepanee, and his willingness in encountering all the parils to which they were exposed, we the undermentioned of the A Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery, beg to present Mr. Conductor Lawless with a sword, shield, and dagger, as a slight testimonial of our regard and admiration of his conduct.

(Sd.) Serjts. Willis and Renshaw; Actg. Serjeant McConnell, Corporals Smith and Montel; Bombardiers Sunderland and Crippin, Gunners Smith, Slater, Reirden, Breen, McCarthy, Devine, Griffith. Clarke, Hall, Kennedy, Barnicall, Garbett. Redmond, McGreiver, Phelel, McDonnell, Whittle and Brooks.

(REPLY.)

To Serjeant Willis, the Non-commissioned Officers and Gunners of the A Company 1st battalion of Madras Artillery, engaged before the principal gate of the Fort of Nepanee on the 20th and 21st instant.

"I accept brother Soldiers with feelings which it is impossible to decribe, your present of a sword, shield, and dagger. I have served my Country through rough and smooth twenty five years (23 in India) and I am sure you will believe me when I assure you what I feel the present hour to be the most pleasing of my life.

To think that the doing of my duty should be noticed by men distinguished as you have been throughout this siege, I need scarcely say is highly gratifying to my feelings. I shall cherish your gift to the last hour of my existence, and then bequeath it to my son as a stimulus to him to do his duty to his country, and to do it with equal valour to those by whom the gift was presented to his father.

I have the honer to be,
Brother Soldiers,
Your most devoted Servant,
(Signed) HIRAM LAWLESS,
Conductor in charge
Commissariat Dept.
Nepanee Field Force.

CAMP BEFORE NEPANEE,
28*th February* 1841.

Herald, March 27.

MOFUSSIL CHIT CHAT.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, MARCH 26.

We are indebted to a friend at Jubbulpore for the following amusing missive:—

JUBBULPORE, 15*th march*.—"Nothing very particular has occurred here since I last wrote, excepting a visit from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and his laying the foundation stone for a Chapel. I do not see the edifice progressing and in fact no part of it exist and save solitary stone placed by the Bishops own Episcopal hands, which part of the ceremony surprised the natives not a little—that the Lord Padre should condescend to do Bricklayer's business! At the conclusion the Band (whose delightful strains have so often discoursed such eloquent music) were called upon for a hymn but alas the musicians were non-plussed; however GOD save the Queen was struck up in lieu. We expect General Fast in a few days—He has been ordered down to report upon the Corps of Nujeebs tho' for what ultimate purpose no one knowns, perhaps with a view of forming them into a Provincial Battalion and so withdrawing a Regular Corps. The gallant 11th I hope will impress him with the idea that we are at least a century before the Bengalees in point of discipline, evolutions and all internal paraphernalia—If I remember right that compliment was paid to us at Vizianagram, when the present Commander-in Chief of India assumed command of the Northern Division of the Madras Army.—We may be so, or not but this I know full well that the Bengalees are not so much overwhelmed with voluminous orders from Head Quarters; of a surety indeed, they take it very coolly, yet, notwithstanding, they are quite ready to buckle on their armour and exterminate their foes without going to School in their old days. We have received the *hookum* lately to provide ourselves with a set of Books, surples to those supplied from Madras and moreover Mr. Editor we are to be instructed in the Artillery practice. We labour here too under the disadvantage of having the means and appliances on the spot where-with to learn that accomplishment and were I possessed of any interest, I should endeavour to get our Serjeant Major an Ordnance or Commissariat Appointment—he well deserves it, and in whatever situation he may be placed, he must give satisfaction—he was in the Horse Artillery. Detachment Guns we have, so nothing remains but for one of us not to serve the vent properly and thus administer a quietus to a Senior which would probably put an end to the farce—those constant innovations upon our *otium* are by no means pleasant and our neighbours laugh heartily at us.

Some would be glad to withdraw their allegiance from the coast Army and transfer it to that of Bengal. You know the difficulty experienced by us respecting any remittance of money from one station to the other. Throughout the Bengal Provinces, an Officer or Private has only to send his money to the Station Treasury and an order on any Collecter is instantly drawn up and placed at the holders disposal. I should imagine this mode of proceeding, argues most favourably for the tradesman—To our Pay Abstracts the whole amount has to be written in full length and if any mistake occur again in Red Ink.—With our more luxurious friends.—Received payment—A.B. Lieut.—I could enumerate other instances (not forgetting 50 Rupees Company allowance) from which we might do well to take a hint.

Now for a Storm the like of which is not in 'the memory of the oldest inhabitant.'

On the 6th instant 3 P. M., torrents of rain fell accompanied with large hailstones—As it was so severe here as at other places. I must quote the words or a corresponden from Seonee. On the same day 4 P. M. a hail storm lasted for ¾ of an hour. Lumps of ice 1¼ inch to 1½ in diameter nearly round, with tapering edges, fell with tremendous force. The approach of the storm was announced by a loud noise, resembling a continued roll of Thunder which lasted fully 10 minutes. The ground was quite whitened and without exaggeration cart loads of ice might have been collected. At Kamptee a Storm passed over about 4 P. M. on the 4th with hail of moderate size, on the following day Pigen's eggs were a joke to the stone that fell. I cannot say they were of that enormous size at Jubbulpoor but quite large enough to smash any glass and make a Brahmin's shining head feel *rayther* uncomfortable if exposed thereto. Rain has been falling in considerable quantities about the District and the country looks remarkably green for this time of year, After this degorgement all nature appears quiete and we have commenced the shutting-up system, for which comfort we may thank our Bengal friends again, and when cantoned to the Southward, we shall all be crying out Glas-Windows, Private Compounds, "*Bkeree khanas*" "*Dera khanas*," "*Bottle khanas*" and a whole host of khanas unknown to the Benighted. The Sporting season may now be said to have closed. although snipes are very tardy in their departure. They remain all April and the 1st bird was shot on the 5th September last year.—So we cannot grumble when they do make themselves scarce. Whilst I am writing, the two outport Guns are booming forth a salute of 19 rounds in honour of the *Banha Bae*, en route to Nassuck. It is very evident that Powder cannot have *risen*, lately, as Her Highness did not come near the Cantonment but passed about a mile off, view off encamping on the banks of the Nerbuddah. She is accompanied by Captain Fitzgerald. It will be rather hot before the march is completed.

P. S.—Chinnah approaching to 80 Seers a Rupee and all other grain very cheap.

BELGAUM, 18*th March*.—Considerable excitement has been caused at this station by a Hindoostanee Placard, not only abusing, but threatening the life of Major Johnson of the 29th N. I. but I only hope that the cowardly writer thereof, may be discovered, and if proper means be adopted, there can be little doubt of this. I am sorry to say that Captain Russell has never recovered the injury that he sustained sometime since by a fall from his horse, and he has just proceeded to Vingorla in a very delicate state, accompanied by Dr. McKintosh? he subsequntly goes to the Neilgherries

The general gave us a gay ball the other day. he started with his Staff on the 15th to review the Corps at Dharwar.

Our Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Bird of the Bombay Army, is about to proceed to that Presidency, on leave, in a few days, when his duties will again devolve on Dr Pollock has Senier Surgeon. The Artillery recommenced their Annual practice on the 8th, such having been interrupted by their real practice at Nepenee. The exhebition was well worthy seeing on the grand day and General expressed himself in high term at the perfections of every part of the practice Messieurs Palmer and morgan of the Kings Own have just returned from Court Martial duty at Bombay, and Ensign McCullum is now over here from Kulludghee."

* In reference to the continual remarks made as to the transit of the dak between this and Meerut we have made enquiry, and find that as the packets leave this about 7 o Clock in the evening and do not exceed 10 or 12 hours in their passage at the very farthest they ought to be delivered early the following morning; one of our correspondents alluded the other-day to the delay in the arrival of the Overland papers and letters at Meerut, the packets for that station do not of course pass through Delhi, but cross from Allyghur; there is no blame, therefore, to be

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